

Congress.

IN SENATE—FEB 5

The Senate Chamber was thronged an early hour in consequence of the expectation that Mr. Clay would speak. Every avenue to the galleries and floor was thronged. The ladies were admitted to the floor, filling the privileged seats and occupying many seats within the bar. The assembly was, indeed, very brilliant, and was evidently impressed with the feelings of patriotic devotion to the Union which animated the bosom of the orator. There has not been such a rush to the Senate since Mr. Clay left it eight years ago. His popularity and eloquence have always drawn to the Senate a larger auditory than any other man.

At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, eight in number, heretofore submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to California, the territories, and other questions involving the subject of slavery.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate and the crowded auditory, in support of the resolutions. He had witnessed many periods of anxiety and danger in this country, but he never before rose under such an oppression of feeling as he now did, to address this body. He had implored the Almighty to calm the passions which had been excited, and to give him strength to treat this subject. He traced the dangers that surrounded us to the despotism of party. Parties, in the endeavor to rival each other, had each, in turn, courted a small party called the abolitionists, who held the balance. He adverted to the intemperance and violence of parties which had been manifested in the other House—to the trials, for a week, to elect a doorkeeper!

[At this time there was so much noise and confusion in the avenue leading to the Senate Chamber, that Mr. Cass requested Mr. Clay to pause until order could be restored. Orders were given by the Vice President to clear the avenues and lobbies.]

Mr. Clay went on to say, that eight years ago he left this body never expecting to return to it; but he had been designated by his State for this service, and he had accepted it from a high sense of duty, and not to endorse any private or personal of party ends. He wished all to understand, that he should jostle no one in his path to power and popularity and future elevation. He would be no one's competitor.

As far as his wishes were concerned, when he left his seat here, he should leave public life forever. It was party violence from which he dreaded danger at the present time. All was now uproar and confusion; and menace to the institutions of our country. He implored all to listen to the voice of reason, to be governed by their own good sense, and endeavor to agree on some plan that would restore harmony.

Denying to himself the pleasure of social intercourse, he had confined himself to his chamber, and devoted his mind to the careful consideration of this subject, hoping to devise some plan by which all these complicated subjects would be settled. If we stopped one leak without stopping all, we should not be free from danger. He wished to see if we could not form such a scheme of accommodation, as would settle all these questions, and without any sacrifice of principle on any side. There was no sacrifice of principle, but only of opinion, invoked in his propositions. With respect to the slaveholding States, concessions were made to those in his plan, without corresponding equivalents.

He would now take up the resolutions *seriatim*. He read the first resolution respecting California. It was objected to this that it gave the North all that she desired; but it was not admitted by all that a State when about to be admitted into the Union should judge for herself as to regulations concerning her domestic affairs?

[At this point the noise in the passage leading to the ladies' gallery, opposite the chair, became so great that Mr. Clay was compelled to suspend his remarks.]

He went on to speak of the arguments used by the Southern men in behalf of the constitutional admission of Missouri, as applicable to California. California had decided this question for herself, which decision she had a right to make under the constitution. The government had nothing to do with the decision.

He was aware of the pertinacity with which the Wilmot proviso was insisted upon by the free States. He asked them, in his second resolution, to give it up, seeing the dangers that would follow from it.

He gave them some compensation for their forbearance, in a declaration which he characterized as indisputable truth, to wit: that by law, slavery no longer exists in the territory acquired from Mexico; and that, in all probability, it never will be introduced. He had heard this spoken of as an equivalent to the Wilmot proviso.

The second resolution would be more agreeable to him without those two declarations, but as this was a compromise, he thought it necessary to offer some equivalent. How was the fact? He went on to state his reasons for the opinion that slavery did not exist in the territories. He cited several documentary authorities. The Mexican diplomatists, in the negotiations leading to peace, expressed their abhorrence of the probable re-establishment of slavery in Mexico. Slavery was not there unless it was carried there by the constitution of the United States. This last was a proposition absurd in his opinion. He argued this point at length. The law as it existed

in Mexico must remain until altered by the new sovereign power which these territories came under after the cession.

Slavery within the State, and slavery about the State, rested on different grounds. Congress would not touch the question of slavery in the States, except in the three particulars named in the Constitution, and here he would say that if the Constitution was ever invaded in the States, he, for one, would be for war, and the use of all the means of defence and attack that God and nature put into our hands, and the South would have the sympathies of all who respect justice and good faith.

If we went to war for the establishment of slavery, the opinion of the world would be against us; for slavery existed here in virtue of British oppression and cupidity, and against the early and earnest remonstrances of the original colonies.

Mr. Clay took up Mr. Cass's views on the subject of the power of Congress over the Territories and over the people, and replied to them. He passed to the consideration of the resolutions relative to Texas and her boundary. He remarked that the people of New Mexico never approved of any connection with Texas, or of being merged into it.

Mr. Rusk—I assure the Senator that this feeling prevails only among the office-seekers and army-followers in New Mexico.

Mr. Clay—I am afraid that these classes form a majority of the people, not only in New Mexico, but elsewhere.

Mr. Clay pursued this topic till half-past two, when Mr. Foote suggested that if it would be agreeable to the Senator, he would, if the Senator would yield the floor, move that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Clay said he felt his inability to go through with his remarks to-day, and would yield the floor after concluding this part of the argument.

The Senate accordingly spent some time in Executive session, and then adjourned.

The ladies were admitted on the floor, on motion.

Mr. Clay resumed his argument on his resolutions. Those who had come here expecting a brilliant speech would be disappointed. He had not the ability to make one; and if he had, it was due to the importance of the subject to speak only to the resolutions, and endeavor to render them plain to the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded that portion of his argument relative to the boundary of Texas.

He then took up the resolution in regard to the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, and contended that Congress was, by the constitution, exclusively vested with all cases of legislation over the District. Was there any power to abolish slavery here? Suppose it to be abolished in Maryland and Virginia, and in every State of the Union—was it to remain here forever?—Was there no power to abolish it? The power was not in Maryland. It was here or nowhere. But the resolution declared that it was inexpedient now to use the power. It was not contemplated that slavery was to be abolished, when Maryland ceded the territory. Maryland ceded it for the purpose of a suitable seat of the federal government.

Now, as in 1838, he was of the opinion that, in contemplation of the objects of the cession, Congress could not interfere with slavery in the District. The resolution neither affirmed nor disavowed the right of Congress to abolish slavery, but it declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery, without the consent of Maryland and of the people of the District, and with compensation. He dwelt upon these three conditions.

The next proposition was that the slave trade in the District should be partially abolished. There could be no doubt of the power to do this. Every slave State had the power, and most of them had prohibited the introduction of slaves as merchandise. It was a feature in the constitution of his own State, and of several of the States. Congress as the local legislature has the same power in this District.

Every time he went to sleep he expected dreadful tidings in the morning. He expected to hear some new and extravagant position taken by some of the Southern States on this subject, in their present excited condition.

One State had declared a purpose, in case of the abolition of the slave trade in this district, to take measures of resistance. On both sides the prohibition of the introduction of slaves for sale was desirable. To see manacled human beings brought into the federal capital for sale was abhorrent to the feelings of every one.

Mr. Clay next considered the proposition that if the means should be taken to secure the delivery of fugitives from labor. There was no doubt that the constitution imposed an obligation on the States to deliver up to the laws from slavery as well as from crime. Laws of impediment by the States were not constitutional.

He then spoke of the importance of the subject, and of the responsibility of the States. On both sides there had been errors on this subject. Massachusetts sent a respectable citizen (Mr. Hoar) to take care of her free negroes, who went there in vessels to South Carolina ports. It was hardly worthy of the State to do it, but Mr. Hoar thought it better to have the rights of South Carolina a liability to her, but to rest the safety of certain Louisiana laws, was exposed from Charleston by the authorities of that State.

In consequence of that, Massachusetts had, as he was informed by one of her eminent citizens, passed retaliatory laws obstructing the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., had, he said, never heard of the apology just stated for the law of Massachusetts. The laws existing had been pronounced unconstitutional, and were therefore altered. The complaint of Massachusetts was that free men of color employed on board of the coasting vessels of that State, were detained in the port of Charleston and in jail until the vessel sailed again. At the suggestion of citizens of South Carolina, Massachusetts sent an agent to South Carolina with no aggressive purpose but to ascertain whether the arrest and detention of her citizens was legal.

Mr. Clay resumed: If the plan of peace and harmony which he presented was not a just and fair one, let us have other plans. He would accept any one that would meet the object in view.

He considered the plan of the Missouri compromise, and stated that in his opinion it was not suited to the occasion. Our prosperity had rendered us oblivious to the benefits of Union. He dwelt on the prosperity of the whole country—its power and glory—its success in war—the chivalry and conduct, and martial renown of Scott, &c.

Northern Statesmen held the control during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. Northern influence prevailed; out of which the alien and sedition laws, and quasi war with France arose. Subsequently the Southern counsels prevailed, and we shared the results in the great leading measures of Southern policy—embargo, non-intercourse, acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, of Texas and Mexico—foreign wars—removal of Indians—U. S. Bank abolished, and again established and overthrown—fifteen States added to the Union—the protective policy adopted and abandoned—nullification and force bill, &c.

Neither section could criminate the other on account of any error, nor could either take the exclusive merit of any measure. The acquisition of territory has been chiefly Southern. He would not give that of Louisiana for all the rest put together. Texas was annexed for the benefit of the South, and the Mexican war grew out of it, and he submitted that the North was entitled to an equivalent in the Mexican acquisition. He concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union and the constitution.

Mr. Clay spoke three hours.

Mr. Rusk took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

PUBLIC LANDS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a debate in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Seward, of New York, expressed his approval of the measure introduced by Mr. Clay some years since, to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States, and went on to say—

In the State of New York that measure had produced incalculable benefits. That State had received four and a half millions of dollars as her share. That sum was the foundation of her great system of public schools. With the interest of that sum New York had been enabled to establish common schools all over the State, and to endow institutions to educate persons for higher branches. Throughout the whole State at this time there were school-houses every where: every mile and a-half you found one. In New York the school-master was at home. Not only was all this done, but the blind were taught to read, and the deaf and the mute taught how to convey their ideas.

And at this time there were in New York no children who had not the means of being taught to read and write. All this had been done with the interest on the share of New York in the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

Nor were the colored people forgotten; they, too, had received benefits from this fund. There were now over 5,000 colored children being educated in that State.

Noble Act of a Girl.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a few evenings since, just after dark, a young female residing on the railroad near Sykesville, observed that the train had caused a part of the embankment to give way, and entirely covered up the railroad track. Knowing that the train of cars would pass along in a short time, she hastily and alone procured a light, and set to work to remove the obstruction. In a few minutes, however, she heard the train approaching at a fearful rate, and abandoning her humane efforts to clear the track, she took her station in the middle of the road, and by waving the light to and fro, succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer, who immediately stopped the engine.

In a few moments more, he had not been for the great presence of mind, courage and thoughtfulness of this young girl, the whole train might have been dashed to pieces. Her act is a noble one, and deserves the highest reward.

The Clifton Case.—The Clifton case, which has been the subject of much discussion, is now before the Supreme Court.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 11, 1850.

Mr. Barr, the State Treasurer, met all the demands for State Interest due on the 1st inst. in specie funds. This is the first time the February interest has been paid without a loan.

Mr. Clay's Speech. On Tuesday last, the great Statesman of the West commenced his speech upon the Compromise resolutions offered by him, and concluded the same on Wednesday, having occupied three hours of the latter day. We have given a short sketch of his argument on the preceding page.

The Chamber was crowded to excess on both days. The correspondent of the "Sun" says, that "the speech came fully up to his best efforts of former times. It was truly eloquent, and Mr. Clay was several times warmly applauded. The close of the speech was sublime. He lived in the Union and would die in the Union. Here he exclaimed, stamping his foot, he would defy all the powers of the earth to drive him from the Union. But if separation must come, he trusted God would take him hence that he might not witness the melancholy spectacle."

In the course of his speech he paid a high compliment to Gen. Taylor, for his brilliant military achievements, and also paid a glowing tribute to the merits of Gen. Scott, who in point of science, skill, strategy, bravery, all that makes the soldier, was excelled by no military hero in the history of the world. The Sun correspondent, who is not wont to eulogize a whig, remarks: "Mr. Clay has lived and will die, one of the greatest historical illustrations of our great country. The Presidency could add nothing to his renown or to the lustre of his name. He is from the dust of his hair to the nail of his toe, an American—a whole American, and nothing more or less. Such a man as Mr. Clay could not be grown on any other quarter of the globe. Whether agreeing with him or not on any one subject—no one can listen to him without being convinced that he is sincere, and that in his breast there is no room for sentiments unworthy the patriot and Statesman."

Painful Accident.

On Monday evening last, at Washington city, Mrs. Knowles, the mother of the Hon. Mr. Venable, member of Congress from North Carolina, was so shockingly burned in consequence of her clothes taking fire, that she died in a very short time.

On Monday afternoon last, Mr. Thomas McNulty, a highly respectable citizen of York, in attempting to jump from one of the cars, which was passing through that town, fell with his right leg across one of the rails, and the wheels of several of the cars passing immediately over it, crushed it in a most horrible manner. He died next morning.

The trial of David C. Knepley, for the murder of his father, at Harrisburg, was concluded on Tuesday last, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," upon the ground of the insanity of the prisoner.

Reports from Washington say that the negotiations between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister have resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of all matters comprehended within the Nicaragua question.

Five buildings on Main street, Buffalo, occupied as stores and offices, were consumed on Tuesday morning last—loss estimated at \$55,000.

Commodore Turner, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on Monday night.

The Value of the Union.

One of the most difficult arithmetical or political questions ever presented, says the Record, has been presented recently, and that is the value of the Union. Some of the politicians of the South—and some of the North—have undertaken its solution. According to these gentlemen its value is not a pepper corn. Expenditure alone can determine the correctness of these calculations. The opinions of Washington, and such men, are regarded by those modern statesmen as obsolete and wholly unworthy of consideration. Truly this is a great age—and a great country. In the meantime, however, we find there are a few men, so old fashioned as to repudiate these new fangled doctrines, and to cling to the notions of such men as Washington and the fathers of the Republic. Among these, we are pleased to find, are not a few in the South. Of these latter we quote with pleasure the opinions of such papers as the Baltimore American of February 11th,—"bold independent and patriotic papers. The latter in alluding to the problem is to the value of the Union says—

It is said that Mr. C. has been the subject of much discussion, and that the Supreme Court will have to decide upon it.

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LATE FROM CALIFORNIA

Terrible Conflagration.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from California to the following effect:

A tremendous conflagration took place in the city of San Francisco on the 24th of December, which had waste nearly one half the city. The loss is estimated at from one million and a half to two millions of dollars. Besides the buildings destroyed was also a vast amount of goods, and every variety of merchandise. When the flames first broke out, they might have been subdued, but for the want of an organized fire department and the scarcity of engines. The fire soon began to spread, and defied all efforts to extinguish it, until a very large part of the city was a heap of smouldering ruins.

The California Assembly met on the 21st, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated. Col. Fremont and Col. Gwynne, formerly of Mississippi, were elected U. S. Senators on the 21st.

The mining operations are almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the heavy snows and rains, and great numbers of the miners were daily coming into San Francisco.

The new Constitution had been adopted by the people—12,000 votes for, and 5,000 against.

Later.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Wednesday from Chagres. She has upwards of two millions of dollars in gold dust, on freight and passengers. Among the passengers are the two members of Congress from California, G. W. Wright and E. G. Fitch. Col. Fremont and Mr. Gwynne, U. S. Senators, are on their way. The news of the great fire is fully confirmed. The steamer Oregon had arrived at Panama with three millions of gold. The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, on Monday, with 93 passengers, and \$350,000 worth of gold dust.

Awful Explosion at New York.

On Monday morning last, one of the most calamitous explosions of recent date occurred in the city of New York. A steam boiler in the large printing-press manufactory of Mr. Taylor, in Hugue street, exploded, with most disastrous effect. The entire building, which was of brick, and seven stories high, was instantly upheaved from its foundations, and fell with a tremendous crash, almost entirely upon its own site. In a moment almost the whole mass was on fire. There were about, it is supposed, ONE HUNDRED PERSONS in the building, all of whom were buried in the ruins. Every human exertion was made to relieve the sufferers, and many were got out, after suffering dreadfully. The scene was agonizing. Many of them were mechanics and others depending upon their daily labor for support, and on whom whole families were dependent for their living. Friends, relatives, families, mothers, sisters and brothers were gathered around the ruins, each looking with tearful eyes and loud lamentations, for those nearly and dearly connected with them. Many of them, no doubt, were roasted to death by a slow fire, and their groans were truly agonizing. The poor victims were heard sometimes crying to the firemen to throw water to counteract the growing heat—now to desist, to save them from being deluged and drowned by water. Between 60 and 70 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins up to Friday afternoon. They were horribly mutilated, and most of them could scarcely be recognized. It was thought there were 10 or 12 more still in the ruins. Twenty-two other persons were taken from the ruins so badly hurt as to leave but little hope of their recovery. Besides these, some 30 others are more or less injured. It is thought that some were entirely consumed, as they are missing, and no vestige remains of them. The details given in the New York papers are heart-rending, and the scenes at the Station-house where the dead bodies were taken to be recognized, the shrieks of the frantic wives and mothers, were enough to overpower the stoutest heart. We draw a curtain over the scene.

Small Notes.

The Virginia House of Delegates, composed of a majority of locofocos, has rejected the report of the committee on Banks, against the issue of small notes by the banks of that State and it is thought the House will now pass a bill authorizing the Banks to issue them.

Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland—in short every State which borders on Pennsylvania—with the single exception of Virginia—now authorize the issue of small notes. It requires only the passage of a similar law in Virginia to complete the circle.

A very large proportion of these notes, and their way into Pennsylvania. And we think we are safe in assuming that at least one-fourth of the currency is supplied by the small notes of other States. This is particularly the case in the Western and Western counties. Of course the circulation of so large a portion of their paper is a great disadvantage. Our view is true, prohibitory laws are necessary to prevent the circulation of such notes. The State has been tried to the extent of the profits derived from the circulation of so large a portion of their paper. Our view is true, prohibitory laws are necessary to prevent the circulation of such notes. The State has been tried to the extent of the profits derived from the circulation of so large a portion of their paper.

At a meeting of citizens of Gettysburg, held at the Court-house on Monday, Feb. 4th, 1850, to consider the propriety of constructing a Plank Road between York and Gettysburg—Gen. DAVID MIDDLECOPP was called to the Chair. THOMAS WARREN and A. B. KURTZ, Esqs. were appointed Vice Presidents, and ALEXANDER R. STANLEY, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, together with some of the advantages to be derived from Plank Roads were stated by D. A. BUEHLER, Esq. Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to collect and report information relative to the mode of construction, cost, &c. of plank roads, also to correspond with the citizens of York, upon the subject of the proposed road, and to prepare and circulate petitions to the Legislature asking for a charter.

Dr. F. V. A. Bershor, John L. Tate, Moses M. Carr, James Piercy, David Ziegler, and J. A. F. Farnsworth composed said Committee with power to elect their own sub-committee.

The following gentlemen were subsequently elected to the sub-committee:—A. R. STANLEY, Secretary, Robert S. C. Swope, Peter Weaver, D. M. McGraw, Esq., A. B. KURTZ, Esq., and J. A. F. Farnsworth.

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Penn. Legislature.

Election of Judges.

The election of Judges has been under discussion during last week, in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Porter, Smyser, M. Calmont, Burden and Conyngham, have already spoken.

Apportionment Bill.

The majority of the House Committee, it is said, have agreed upon a bill distributing the State. It is, of course, purely a locofoco arrangement—giving them a decided advantage. Our Senatorial district is left as before—Franklin and Adams.

State of the Union.

In the House, on Monday last, Mr. Beaumont introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, "whose duty it shall be to inquire into the existing Federal relations of this State as a member of the Union, and make report of the result of their inquiries to the House." Mr. B. remarked that it was well known that a portentous cloud was hanging over the Union, and that it was in danger. That it was time for Pennsylvania to speak, and he hoped the committee would make such a report as would pour oil upon the troubled waters. After some discussion, the resolution was passed with a few negative voices, and Messrs. Beaumont, Scouder, Allison, Bowen and Scofield were appointed the Committee.

Communication from the State Treasurer.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Speaker laid before them a communication from Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer, in reply to the call upon him for information as to his refusal to pay the orders of the Canal Commissioners. He says that the Messrs. Norris, Brothers, never personally presented at the Treasury for payment, nor did any person for them, an order from the Canal Commissioners for the amount they claim, and if they had, he would not have paid it, as they had charged the State \$700 more for each locomotive than they had charged others. He says he has never purposely refused to pay money on their orders; but that the rule of the office is to take up, in its order, every item of business. The Canal Commissioners have never given him a moment's notice of their intention to draw; and as there are other claims to attend to besides theirs, the Canal Board should rather co-operate with him, than exercise their authority to draw money without reference to the general interests, or the credit of the State. His communication is a complete refutation of the charge made against him. There is a committee of the House, however, who will, no doubt, investigate the matter thoroughly.

CONGRESS.

The Wilmot Proviso.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Root's resolution to establish a territorial government in that part of the territory ceded to the U. States by Mexico, eastward of California, and prohibiting Slavery therein, came up for consideration. At motion was made to lay it on the table, which prevailed, 105 to 79.

Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Giddings, on the same day, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights to life and liberty, and that Governments are constituted among men to secure these rights.

Resolved, That in constituting Governments in any Territory of the U. States, it is the duty of Congress to secure the people thereof, of whatsoever complexion, in the enjoyment of the rights aforesaid.

A motion was made to lay them on the table, which prevailed, 104 to 59.

Original of Washington's Farewell Address.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to purchase the original manuscript copy of the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, which is to be exposed to public sale in Philadelphia to-morrow, by the Executors of Mr. Claypoole, the editor into whose hands it fell at the time of its publication.

Plank Road Meeting.

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THE TWO EXTREMES
PROVIDED FOR!HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

William W. Paxton

Has commenced the BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS, with HATS & CAPS, and has now on hand a large and complete assortment of

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

of every description, suitable for men, women, and children, which he will sell at low prices for good pay. Call and examine the stock of Goods.

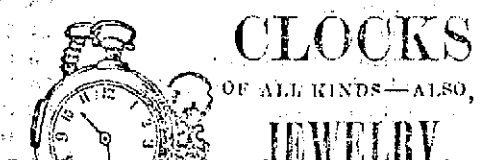
It is not necessary to describe minutely, for it is remembered that every article which can make the head and feet comfortable and handsome, in all seasons of the year, can be had at his Store, two doors below the Post-office.

Very superior New York & Philadelphia Silk and Beaver HATS constantly on hand.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.such as Rings, Breast-
Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual.

at short notice. Establishment in Chambers-

burg Street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

July 31.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Bows & Tippets.

David H. Solis.

(Successor to H. Solis, Brothers.)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

of every description of

FURS.

HAVING just returned from Europe, with

a select stock of FURS, is now man-

ufacturing them in a very superior style, and

turning them in the most elegant manner, and

would invite the attention of MERCHANTS

and OTHERS to his superior and extensive as-

sortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as

well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at

such prices as few houses in the United States

can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS.

95 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d st.

Next to Louien & Co's Family Medicine

Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

The highest Cash price paid for shipping

Furs.

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINT-

MENT, has been well tested, during ONE MIL-

LION BOXES having been sold within the

last four years; it may be said, truly, this is

"THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used

with perfect safety. IF MOTHERS and NUR-

SES knew its value, in cases of Scalds or Sore

Breasts, it would always supply it. In such

cases, it gives relief, and according to the di-

rections, it is used in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the

world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this

Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the

Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for

using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula,

Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tet-

ter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes,

Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Ner-

vous Affections, Pains, Disease of the

Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness,

Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases

of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c.,

Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the

Limbs, Sore, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold

Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast,

Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for any part of the

body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases

it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine

unless the name of James M'Allister is written

in plain copy every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal

cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North

Third Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. Foxsey, Gettysburg; Jo-

seph R. Henry, Abbotstown; Motter & Rowe,

Emmetsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A.

Morris & Co., York; L. Deng, Chambersburg.

June 15.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg

and its vicinity for their increased cus-

tom, we again request their company to view

our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single

pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware,

sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less

than can be had elsewhere.

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in

the city.

FANCY CHINA at great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the

city to call and see us—they will at least be

pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and

to view the finest China and the cheapest the

world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establish-

ment, in the Western part of Gettysburg,

where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

MOLASSES,

such as Kettles, Pans, Ovens, Skillets, Pans,

Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of

every size and variety, including Common, Par-

lor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among

them the far-famed Haysways.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an

excellent assortment of

THRUSHING MACHINES,

Hovey's Improved Straw-cutters; the renowned

Seyler Houghs; also, Woodcock's and With-

row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its dif-

ferent branches, by the best workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where,

with good workmen and excellent materials, the

nearest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be

sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as

they can be had anywhere else. All orders

will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the short-

est notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now

used by the medical profession with such

astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula,

Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General

Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD

FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sale.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)

"C. J. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Profes-

sor of Medicine in University College, London

Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Con-

sumption, &c., writes: I have prescribed the Oil

in above four hundred cases of tuberculous dis-

ease of the Lungs, in different stages, which

have been under my care the last two years, and

of 244. In the large number of cases, 200 out

of a half, its use was followed by marked and un-

equivocal improvement, varying in degree in

different cases, from a temporary retardation of

the progress of the disease and a mitigation of

distressing symptoms, up to a more or less

complete restoration to apparent health.

The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of

these cases was very remarkable. Even in a

few days the cough was mitigated, the expecto-

ration diminished in quantity and opacity, the

night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower,

and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and

strength were gradually improved.

In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh

oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial

in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption

than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimen-

al, that has yet been employed."

As we have made arrangements to procure the

Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can

now be had chemically pure by the single bottle,

or in boxes of one dozen each.

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous

spurious imitations. As its success depends en-

tirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be

used in procuring it genuine.

Every bottle having on it our written signature,

may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil,

with notices of it from Medical Journals, will

be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,

100 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 5.

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD-PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Enemy of All Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more

efficacious than any others; and because

the public will take no others if they can obtain

them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without

fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bow-

els, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the

body, take no others—for no other pills produce

those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla

them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking

them, without fear of taking cold, during all

kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wanted that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES

(from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Con-

gress and respectable citizens) can be produced

of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN

DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance

where ONE box will not do more good than TWO

boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold in TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with di-

rections and much wholesome advice accompanying

each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from dust or powder of any kind.

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels.

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.

They are GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

And adapted to most diseases common to man-

kind.

No one having once taken them will be willing

afterwards to take any others, because they al-

ways do good, and if they do not then no others

will.

Dr. N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Man-

ufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and

Physician, of fifteen years experience in Phila-

delphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsil-

vania; Member of different Medical Institutions

of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore,

&c., and associate and corresponding member of

several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

No. 114 North PRUITH ST., Philadelphia.

and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler,

Gettysburg; Morris & Co., New York; Sigle,

Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. A. Harkness,

Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Denie & Miller,

Chambersburg; H. A. Sinton & Dr. R. A. Rous-

sels, Carlisle; W. W. Keeler, Mercersburg;

Dr. Canfield, York Springs; W. R. Stewart,

Petersburg; Galbraith & Knapp, Arundelsville;

J. Martin, Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J.

Brinkerhoff, Allentown; J. Burkholder, Ber-

delsville; J. Allbaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hol-

linger, Heidersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown;

and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U.

States.

Nov. 26.

W. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THE
WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by-the-by, the true path-finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will not call any gentleman a suit of Ready-made Clothing from the commonplace every day suit, to a fine Sunday and

superior wedding suit, cheaper than any other

establishment. In the first place, then, he is

able to sell cheaper than other establishments,

because he is well acquainted with his business.

He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and

where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods

well bought are half sold." Even if he had no

advantages over any one in his line of business,

he can still undersell them, because he requires

no large profits to make up for large expenses.

He intends to his business himself, and there-

fore incurs but small expenses, comparatively

speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells

his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no

large profits to make up for lost sustained by

credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash

and One-price system, dealing with small pro-

fits, is the best mode of dealing and most ad-

vantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts

this, he will be convinced of its truth by call-

ing at

Plank Roads.

As the subject of plank roads is occupying the attention of many of the people of this county, it may be interesting to know how they have succeeded in other quarters. We glean from one of our exchanges the following facts in relation to plank roads in the State of New York—

The Waterville and Utica road, 19 miles long and costing \$34,000, has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable to the stockholders on demand, ten per cent. laid by for repair.

The Utica and Bridgewater road, 20 miles long, and costing \$40,000, pays twenty-five per cent. regularly.

The Boonville road pays twenty-five per cent.

The Watertown road pays twenty-five per cent.

The Forea and Johnson road four miles long, and costing \$80,000, pays regularly fifteen per cent.

There is one gratifying fact in relation to plank roads which cannot be said of railroads, canals, steamboats, banks, or any similar stocks, and that is that those who have been interested in plank roads and watched their progress, have learned, by experience, that no plank road has ever yet been constructed that proved a losing concern to the stockholders. Experience has shown too that people will seek these roads and will use them: and, unlike many of the railroads, they are enterprises invariably as beneficial to the stockholders as to the public.—*Lanc. Union.*

An Example for Rowdies.

Judge King, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday sentenced a youth, Wm. Bradley, to two years in the penitentiary for entering the house of a citizen and assaulting him and his wife. The judge said, in view of violent gangs having spread over the whole city and neighborhood, that the time had come to crush, with a heavy hand, the perpetrators of such acts.

A riot occurred in Cleveland, O., last week, between about 300 Irish and Dutch, in which chimneys were demolished to furnish weapons, and many were wounded. The police finally arrested two or three of the rioters, and the rest dispersed. It was all about the price of some beer.

It is estimated that Cincinnati will show a population of 125,000, and St. Louis one of 70,000, by the census of 1850. But for the ravages of the cholera, last summer, each would have been considerably higher.

Papers from the city of Mexico say that of 4,000 adventurers from Sonora, who, during the past year, had emigrated to California, the half had returned to their homes with \$1,000,000, principally in gold.

The beautiful house and furniture of the Weacoco Engine Company, of Philadelphia, was fired by incendiaries on Monday last, and entirely destroyed. One of the supposed villains was arrested.

More Counterfeiters have been arrested at Pittsburg. The gang seems to have been quite an extensive one, and the amount of counterfeit money thrown upon the community very large.

A large amount of money is said to have been made in Baltimore, by the recent speculation in coffee. One merchant is said to have cleared \$50,000, whilst others have made proportionately larger amounts. There was a large stock there, and a number of vessels was expected, when the rise took place.

End of a Monster.—Ben, the negro man found guilty of the murder of two of the children of Mr. Michael Bright, was hanged on the 18th ult., near Palmyra, Marion county, Mo. From five to ten thousand were present at the execution. On his way to the gallows, he confessed his guilt—saying that he first murdered the boy, and then violated and murdered the girl. He implicated no person.

Appalling Death.—The St. Louis Republican announces the death by drowning of Mrs. Geo. A. Sherman, formerly from Janesville, Wisconsin. She was on her way, in company with her husband, to New Orleans, on board the steamer North River. It was the first time she had travelled down the Mississippi; and just above Vicksburg, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, while walking the hurricane deck with her husband, and viewing the beautiful scenes along the banks, she tripped in her dress, and was instantaneously precipitated twenty-five feet into the river. She was not seen afterwards. So sudden was the occurrence that her husband was unable to render the least assistance. It was with much exertion that he was prevented from jumping into the river after her. Mrs. S. was an intelligent and estimable lady, and with happy hopes, a few weeks ago, left Janesville for California, where her husband was intending to reside, but her destiny was never to arrive there. Her body now rests beneath the roaring floods of the Father of waters—her friends trust she is in a happier land. Her bible was found under her pillow after her death.

Fires in Lewistown.—There was quite a series of fires in Lewistown on Monday evening last. The stable of Mr. John Himes was first fired, afterwards the stables of Mr. George Blymer, and T. R. & J. McKee, the last of which burned so rapidly that it was entirely destroyed with its contents. The stable of Dr. L. Hoover was set on fire the same night. The citizens have offered a reward of \$900, and the borough authorities of \$300, for the detection of the incendiaries.

Lucky Goli Digger.—A correspondent of the Northern Journal, writing from Pleasant Valley, California, in November, states that one man, in the vicinity of Webber's creek, took from the mine \$17,000 in a few days.

One of Stevens' Hard Hits.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, in noticing the terrific fire-and-tow Disunion speech of Mr. Clingman, says, the fiery orator remarked before he closed, "that very likely gentlemen might call the sentiments of his speech treason." "Oh, no," replied that veteran man of sense—THOMAS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—"you are only liable to the charge of folly."

An Honorable Fight.

A rencontre, of a most unpleasant character, occurred on Friday afternoon, at the National Hotel, in Washington city. Some words, it appears, passed between Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, and Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, in regard to certain appointments, which ended in the former calling the latter a scoundrel. Mr. W. made some reply, when both resorted to blows, Mr. L. using his cane. Col. Baker, of Illinois, interceded and separated the combatants, but not without receiving some personal injury for his kind offices.

Mr. Horroxx, of Texas, addressed the senate on Friday at length upon the Slavery question. He took a middle ground, and asserted that the question would be settled at once, were it not for the intemperate course pursued by the fanatics of both sections of the Union. His views were strongly conservative, and produced a marked impression.

Mr. Calhoun has given his friends to understand, that he hoped to be sufficiently recovered by Tuesday next, to speak in reply to Mr. Clay. The Southern members do not appear to favor Mr. Clay's propositions as yet, but it is hoped a little calm reflection will sober them down.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of this State, in accordance with instructions, to present the issue of Relief Notes of a less denomination than Five Dollars.

One poor woman lost her father, husband, and three sons, beneath the ruins, at the dreadful explosion at New York on Monday. The silent, yet hopeless sorrow, of this sad daughter, wife, and mother, who, by the sudden and terrible catastrophe, had been thus bereaved of nearly every earthly relative, excited universal commiseration.

Horrid Accident.—One of the most horrid accidents that it has been our lot to record, happened at Lowell, Mass., on Monday last. A man by the name of Mark F. Aiken, while in the act of taking a bucket of water from a large steam heated cistern, slipped and fell into where the water was some six feet deep, and nearly boiling. Before he reached the bottom, however, another person, close at hand, caught him, and dragged him out—but not till his whole head and face, shoulders, right arm and the right side of his body had been immersed in the scalding element. The skin was peeled from his face, neck and shoulders; and the arm, which, by the shirt sleeve being rolled up, had been bare, and which was the longest immersed, was a mass of entire raw flesh. Aiken is a single man, and about thirty years of age. It is doubtful whether he will survive.

A Stageman's Liabilities.—At Brooklyn, New York, a stageman named James Daley is under examination on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of William Jameson, one of his passengers, by leaving his horses insecure in Chatham square, on Saturday the 11th of January last. It appears that there was a mob at this place, and the stageman got off to see what was the matter, giving the reins into the hands of a passenger. During his absence the horses got frightened and ran, by which Jameson received such injuries that he died. The examination has not been finished.

New way of taking care of Babies.—The Detroit Free Press states that, a few Sabbaths since, a family in that city went to church, leaving a child in charge of a small boy. The boy wanting to go out to play, put the child on the table and nailed its clothes to the dinner board. In Italy they hang them up against the wall.

A correspondent of the Boston Travellers says that a British officer informed him a few months since that Colonel Stratford, a large landholder in Ireland, sent out eleven hundred Irish people, and paid their passage to the British Provinces, for the purpose of getting rid of them; and that, on their arrival at the provinces, the authorities immediately sent nine hundred of their number to Boston, by water to Portland, and by railroad to Boston.

Wanting New Convict Land.—The English Government is in want of a new convict land. Australia, so long a depot for outcasts, has become so strong and aristocratic, that she refuses to receive more convicts. The same feeling exists at the Cape of Good Hope, so that Britain must hunt up some other corner of the globe for a new penal colony. Australia not only refuses to receive convicts, but, with her nearly three millions inhabitants, begins to talk about independence from the mother country. We may yet see the transported vagabonds of England rise into a competing and rival empire.

Robin Roast.—The good people of Hillsborough, O., are fortunate as regards their supply of game. Recently they had a surfeit of pigeons, the number of which was so great that it required all the exertions of the citizens to thin them. Now, they have a multitude of robins, and are again doing remarkably well.

DEATH OF PENA Y PENA, OF MEXICO.

In the Mexican papers, received on the 22d January, the death of Pena y Pena is announced. He was one of the most eminent lawyers his country ever produced: was an enlightened statesman, and possessed withal the firmness and moral courage to withstand popular clamor, or defy the intrigues of faction, whenever they were brought to bear against measures he held conducive to the public safety, or the general welfare of the Republic. It has been the misfortune of Mexico that in her history as a nation few such men appear in place or power, and those few for brief periods only.

Pena y Pena became President of the Republic at the close of the war with the United States. It was under his auspices the treaty of peace was made, and it was by him it was ratified, after Herrera, the President elect, fearing popular indignation and the cabals of the Santanistas, shunned the responsibility of advocating or signing it, and obtained the election of Pena y Pena as President, *ad interim*, by Congress.

At the time our Commissioners visited Queretaro, where the Mexican Government then was, to conclude the negotiations, the bitterest hostility was manifested by the people, of all classes, to the Americans, and also a deep-seated aversion to the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries on the terms agreed upon. The lepers, composing full half the population of the city, stoned the carriage of the Commissioners, and assailed the men composing the escort, whenever a few of them appeared in the streets. Nor was the army better disposed. Complaint was made to the Government of these outrages upon a mission, present in Queretaro upon the invitation of the Government itself, but Pena y Pena, though he expressed the most profound regret that such insults should have been offered acknowledged his inability to prevent them; confessed that he could not rely upon the army to restrain the people, and begged the forbearance of the Americans. In the teeth of the insane desire to procrastinate the war, he made peace.

Mexico, in the death of Pena y Pena, has lost one of her best and wisest men, and a pure patriot.—*N. Orleans Delta.*

THE CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.—No Message since the celebrated Proclamation of General Jackson against Nullification, has excited any thing like such a sensation of joy in all patriotic bosoms as the late message of President Taylor is now exciting throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Every one feels now that all danger is past. The poisonous fangs of faction are extracted, and, though it may still hiss and foam, no one will longer heed it.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Sweet Discovery.—The Cahoes Cataract says that "the body of a small negro child was found in a molasses hog-head in that place, a few days since, after the molasses was all drawn off. No marks of violence were found upon him. We can vouch for the truth of this." The same phenomena have been often exhibited in sugar hog-heads, freshly emptied in this city—but the little negroes were alive, licking.—*Albany Atlas.*

A Gigantic Business.—There is in Boston a tailoring establishment that employs 3000 operatives in making garments, has branches in every section of the country, and whose sales amount to more than a half a million annually. Two expressmen are employed in carrying goods to the retail customers. Oak Ball is the name of this clothing house.

Great Boarding-House for Single Girls.—The Lowell Courier says, there have been ten factory girls married every year from a single boarding-house in that city during the last five years! The house is always full, every girl being anxious to board there!

He'll Do.—During a recent steam-boat trip down the Ohio, the berths became so scarce, that a tall Vermont Yankee rented his at \$2.00 per night, and slept in it by day! He'll do for this world.

Suit upon Ice.—The Royal College of Chemistry have declared the practice of removing ice from the sidewalks, by sprinkling salt thereon, highly detrimental to health. They say it brings the immediate temperature down to several degrees below zero, and that the moisture left by it is of such a description, that boots and shoes will retain it for several days.

A Duel in French.—They do queer things in Paris. A duel of the sort came off there lately: A member of the Chamber of Deputies sent another member a bullet in a neat paper box, with his care: the other returned the compliment by sending another bullet in a mahogany box. After this challenge of bullets, the antagonists declared their honors to be satisfied.

Alms in Paris.—Ninety thousand paucers are annually received into the hospitals in Paris. Fourteen thousand old and infirm are supported in the infirmaries. Five thousand foundlings are taken care of in the public institutions, and twenty-three thousand are sent out to nurse. Thirty thousand indigent families also receive assistance.

A HIT.—The Albany Dutchman publishes the following notice: A certain New York man, who is a great deal of a fellow, has been caught in a trap, and is now in a very awkward position. He has been caught in a trap, and is now in a very awkward position. He has been caught in a trap, and is now in a very awkward position.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 08 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 08
Rye,	55 to 60
Corn,	51 to 55
Oats,	32 to 35
Feed Cattle,	4 50 to 7 25

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. Michael P. Rice, to Miss Elizabeth Scaloszen—both of Menallen township.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lohr, Mr. Jacob Frieser, to Miss Maryline, daughter of Mr. George Diehl—both near New Oxford.

On the 5th inst., at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. De Necker, Mr. James Fink, of Huntstown, to Miss Joanna M'Leats, of frish-town.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. Marks Forsyth Brafan, to Miss Juliana Hutz—both of this county.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. Isaac Blomer, to Miss Margaret Atticks—both of York county.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening last, after a short illness, Miss Nancy McKnight, wife of Mr. John McKnight, of Bender-ville, Adams county, aged about 40 years.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary Catherine Fink, wife of Mr. David Fink, of this county. On Friday evening last, at the residence of her grandmother, in this borough, Julia Elizabeth Auer, daughter of G. S. Orth, Esq., of Lafayette, Indiana, aged nearly three years.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of Col. J. D. Paxton, near Fairfield, in this county, Mr. John Leppert, aged about 55 years.

On the 30th ult., Mr. James H. Taylor, of Menallen township, aged 48 years, 3 months and 25 days.

Short Settlements make Long Friends!

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been in the regular habit of having a settlement of his accounts at least once a year, finding it much the better system of doing business. He therefore gives notice to those who have purchased Goods from him, which are yet unpaid, that he will expect them to call with him very shortly, settle the same, and start anew. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Feb. 11.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, to inquire into the propriety of altering the lines between the townships of Butler and Menallen, in said county, (along the Northern boundary of Butler township,) give notice that they will meet at the house of Wm. H. Wright, in Butler township, on Thursday the 28th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to proceed to the duties of their appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

GEORGE DEARDORFF, JOHN LEHMAN, JOHN BROUGH,

Feb. 11.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,
Near York Springs, Adams County, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FROM 15 to 20,000 Fruit Trees, of various kinds, full grown, ready for transplanting. The largest sized Apple and Peach Trees are retailed at 10 cents. The finer Fruits generally at from 25 to 37 1/2 cents. By the thousand the Apple and Peach are sold at \$70, and the finer Fruits generally at 20 cents per piece.

Three thousand of the Peach Trees are from 5 to 12 feet high, (two years from the bud,) as straight and as thrifty as trees can grow, constituting the very choicest varieties, and many of them but little known in this part of the country, and a large proportion of them very early.

Every person who owns land, if but a lot, ought to set a few choice Peach Trees on it, as, by so doing, he can reap advantage from them in a short time, and realize the luxury of having choice ripe Peaches from July till November.

WM. WRIGHT.

Feb. 11.

MARION RANGERS!

WOULD meet for parade and drill, at the public house of Jacob Trostle, in Butler township, on Friday the 22d of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. precisely.

By order of the Captain,

AARON WISLER, O. S.

Feb. 11.

County Temp. Convention.
FRIENDS of Temperance in Adams county, will meet in Convention, on Friday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Evangelical Lutheran Church on York street, Gettysburg. A general attendance is desired. It is expected that Rev. S. S. SURVEILLANT, D. D. will address the Convention, in pursuance of an appointment made at its last meeting.

R. G. MCNEARY, Sec'y.

Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, are oblige. Very respectfully,

GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of William Thomas, deceased.
I, WILLIAM THOMAS, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the probate court, in said county, the authority to sell the real estate of said deceased, I hereby give notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Dietrich, deceased.
I, WILLIAM THOMAS, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the probate court, in said county, the authority to sell the real estate of said deceased, I hereby give notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL DIETRICH, Adm'r.

Feb. 11.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot of gum shoes, just arrived, and for sale at low prices.

REAL ESTATE**AT SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a Writ of Partition issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and an order of sale thereon, to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, in Cumberland township, about two miles north of Gettysburg, on the Newville road on

Saturday the 23d day of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

late the Estate of ARCHIBALD BOYD, deceased, containing

12 ACRES,

more or less, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James McCullough, Abraham Spangler, James Leving, and others, with a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, and outbuildings, with two springs of water convenient to the dwelling. There are about 25 acres of Woodland, 15 acres of Meadow, and the residue in a tolerable state of cultivation.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., precisely, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 28, 1850.

PLASTERING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those who desire to have any PLASTERING done, that he will attend to the same for them, and will execute his work in the best manner, as he has had long experience in the business. He hopes they will give him a call. He can be found at his residence in Washington street, near the Catholic Church.

PHILIP KRICKSER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

THE BEST LARD LAMP.**HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!**

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are manufacturing a new style of LARD LAMP—the invention of the senior partner, and for which they are about obtaining a Patent. This Lamp, it is confidently predicted, will satisfy the wants of the public in the "light" line, and the attention of those using lard for this purpose is asked to it. It yields a brilliant and steady light, while the consumption of lard is remarkably small—its construction is neat, and it does not require the care and attention bestowed upon those heretofore used. So that, taking the economy of the light, &c., into consideration, this Lamp stands above all others, and should command the attention of every housekeeper.

Many of our citizens have this Lamp in use, and all cordially unite in pronouncing it GOOD. All Lamps insured to give satisfaction, or the money returned.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

HENRY & GEORGE WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

Tin and Copper Ware.

GEORGE WAMPLER also informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware—at the Old Stand in South Baltimore street, directly opposite the "Republican Compiler" Printing Office. A continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

The highest prices paid in Cash for old Copper, Pewter and Lead.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday the 24th day of February next, viz:

The first and final account of William Plank, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Guise, deceased.

The account of George Rohmeyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Gardner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough, Administrator of the estate of Peter B. Haines, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert M'Henry and Robert K. M'Henry, Executors of the last will and testament of William M'Henry, deceased, who was one of the Executors of Robert M'Henry, (the elder) deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Rhea, deceased.

The first account of Michael Leven-tine, Administrator of the estate of Alloways Miller, deceased.

The second and final account of George Jacobs and David Jacobs, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of Solomon Dingman, deceased.

The first account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the estate of John William Spangler, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Rice, Administrator of the estate of Jacob P. Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Michael Hohl, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hohl, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 4, 1850.

James G. Reed,**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the Sentinel Office.

April 10.

D. MC CONAUGHY,**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy. By deceased.

The solvent, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He is now engaged in the preparation of a new and complete edition of his law dictionary, and is solicited to patronize him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 10.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived a lot of Groceries, first quality. Call and get them at R. F. LEE'S.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.**NEW BOOKS, &c.**

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at \$5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at \$2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John F. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price \$1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12 1/2 cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1849.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A.D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A.D. 1850—both days inclusive.

R. G. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.	CR.
To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors, 1849-50	By Auditing and Settling Public Accounts, 1849-50
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	By Public Offices
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1849 to wit:	
Borough of Gettysburg, \$822.60	Public Printing and Stationery, 1849-50
Do. Quit Rents, 178.00	Assessors pay, 103.77
Cumberland Township, 700.12	Clerk's pay, 150.00
Germany, 141.71	Treasurer of Poorhouse, 175.00
Berwick, 374.29	Fox Seals, 40.20
Huntington, 609.49	Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Sessions Fees, 102.11
Latimore, 840.67	Road damages and damage views, 960.87
Hamilton, 772.86	Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent, 591.98
Liberty, 402.56	Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings, 184.45
Hamilton, 657.02	Counsel Fees to Commissioners, 40.00
Menallen, 941.42	Justice and Constable fees for committing vagrants, 45.22
Straban, 790.51	H. Shriver and Stage pay in full for Conowingo Bridge, near Chapel, 728.75
Franklin, 766.17	H. Spilling, pay in full for his generous Allowance creek, 143.00
Conowingo, 58.97	Sherriff's bill of Court costs, 152.00
Tyrone, 77.11	Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay 1849, 15.00
Mountjoy, 190.17	General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849, 972.87
Mountpleasant, 659.19	Quit Rents paid to Himes due up to 1st Jan. 1850, 2.00
Reading, 674.20	Postage and Stationery for Offices, 51.21
Freedom, 40.00	Dockets and appearing Dockets in Prothonotary's and Register's Offices, 63.38
Oxford, 518.54	Jailor's fees for keeping prisoners, 302.81
Union, 618.54	Wood for Public Buildings, 101.00
	Court Crier's pay, 66.00
To Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg, 621.05	A. Heintzelman, Commissioner's pay, 172.50
Cash received from D. Schriver, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, 17.52	Jacob King, 169.50
for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge), 29.19	John G. Morningstar, 600.50
Jury Verdicts and Fines from Sheriff, 36.00	Tax refunded, 56.29
from H. Denwiddie, 14.00	Coroner and Justice fees for Inquisitions, 94.20
from D. C. Brinkerhoff, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, 17.44	Medical attendance on prisoners, 24.75
Court Costs from F. W. Koehler's Estate, 16.92	Wood and Sawing for Court House and Office, 6.57
Additional Tax for 1849, 12.42	J. Auginbaugh in trust for hobbles and locks for Prison, 16.00
Cash received of Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, (near Chapel), 28.00	Geo. Arnold for a stove for Court House, 85.00
	Interest paid on notes, 1.00
	Officers pay, Spring Election, 395.91
	Officers pay, General Election, 403.30
	Repairs at Bridges, 563.50
	Constables fees for Spring Election, 91.96
	Win. Pickles, Sheriff, summoning Jurors, 79.75
	Directors of Poor pay, 60.00
	Certificates of Constables' returns, 90.50
	Exonerations to Collectors, 176.34
	Collectors' Fees, 316.22
	Treasurer's Salary, 219.00
	Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents, 2,533.33
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, 78.88
	\$17,256.23
	IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office—We have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
	JACOB KING, Comm'r.
	JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, Comm'r.
	ATTEST:—J. AUGINBAUGH, Clerk.
	\$2,533.33

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A.D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A.D. 1850—both days inclusive.

R. G. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.	CR.
To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement, 1,870.50	By Constables' Returns, 1849, 190.50
Balance on hand at last settlement, 2,322.28	Exonerations for, 1848, 91.63
Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, 38.00	Do, 1849, 82.71
Amount of Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1849, 12,361.81	Fees for, 1848, 250.57
Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg, 621.05	Do, 1849, 215.65
Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest, 17.52	Outstanding Tax for, 1849, 11.85
for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge), 29.19	Do. and Quit Rents for 1848, 164.56
Jury Verdicts from Sheriff, 36.00	Do, 1849, 2,353.50
for Fines and Jury fees from H. Denwiddie, 14.00	Disbursements on County Orders, 13,023.96
from D. C. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest, 17.44	Treasurer's Salary, 219.00
from F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs), 16.92	Balance due by Treasurer, 78.88
Additional Tax for 1849, 12.42	
	\$17,256.23

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive. That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct, and that we find a balance due the County of Adams, by R. G. HARPER, Esq. Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Twenty-eight Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents, (\$28.88), and in Outstanding Taxes, Twenty-five Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents, (\$2,533.33).

A. W. MAGINLY, SAMUEL DUBROWAY, JOHN ELDER, Auditors of the County of Adams.

February 4, 1850.

DR. SWAYNE'S Celebrated Family Medicines! CURE, FOLLOWS CURE! More Proofs of the Efficacy of SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMILION COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. The Original & Genuine Preparation! Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constipation, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs, the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry! CONSUMPTION! INDICATED BY COUGH, and other symptoms. The cure follows! Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

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GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

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Congress.

IN SENATE—FEB. 5.

The Senate Chamber was thronged at an early hour in consequence of the expectation that Mr. Clay would speak. Every avenue to the galleries and floor was thronged. The ladies were admitted to the floor, filling the privileged seats and occupying many seats within the bar. The assembly was, indeed, very brilliant, and was evidently impressed with the feelings of patriotic devotion to the Union which animated the bosom of the orator. There has not been such a rush to the Senate since Mr. Clay left it eight years ago. His popularity and eloquence have always drawn to the Senate a larger auditory than any other man.

At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, eight in number, heretofore submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to California, the territories, and other questions involving the subject of slavery.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate and the crowded auditory, in support of the resolutions. He had witnessed many periods of anxiety and danger in this country, but he never before rose under such an oppression of feeling as he now did, to address this body. He had implored the Almighty to calm the passions which had been excited, and to give him strength to treat this subject. He traced the dangers that surrounded us to the despotism of party. Parties, in the endeavor to rival each other, had each, in turn, courted a small party called the abolitionists, who held the balance. He adverted to the intemperance and violence of parties which had been manifested in the other House—to the trials, for a week, to elect a doorkeeper!

[At this time there was so much noise and confusion in the avenue leading to the Senate Chamber, that Mr. Cass requested Mr. Clay to pause until order could be restored. Orders were given by the Vice President to clear the avenues and lobbies.]

Mr. Clay went on to say, that eight years ago he left this body never expecting to return to it; but he had been designated by his State for this service, he had accepted it from a high sense of duty, and not to subserve any private or personal or party ends. He wished all to understand, that he should jostle no one in his path to power and popularity and future elevation. He would be no one's competitor.

As far as his wishes were concerned, when he left his seat here, he should leave public life forever. It was party violence from which he dreaded danger at the present time. All was now uproar and confusion, and menace to the institutions of our country. He implored all to listen to the voice of reason, to be governed by their own good sense, and endeavor to agree on some plan that would restore harmony.

Denying to himself the pleasure of social intercourse, he had confined himself to his chamber, and devoted his mind to the careful consideration of this subject, hoping to devise some plan by which all these complicated subjects would be settled. If we stopped one leak without stopping all, we should not be free from danger. He wished to see if we could not form such a scheme of accommodation, as would settle all these questions, and without any sacrifice of principle on any side. There was no sacrifice of principle, but only of opinion, invoked in his propositions. With respect to the slaveholding States, accessions were made to those in his plan, without corresponding equivalents.

He would now take up the resolutions *seriatim*. He read the first resolution respecting California. It was objected to this that it gave the North all that she desired; but was it not admitted by all that a State when about to be admitted into the Union should judge for herself as to regulations concerning her domestic affairs?

[At this point the noise in the passage leading to the ladies' gallery, opposite the chair, became so great that Mr. Clay was compelled to suspend his remarks.]

He went on to speak of the arguments used by the Southern men in behalf of the constitutional admission of Missouri, as applicable to California. California had decided this question for herself, which decision she had a right to make under the constitution. The government had nothing to do with the decision.

He was aware of the pertinacity with which the Wilmot proviso was insisted upon by the free States. He asked them, in his second resolution, to give it up, seeing the dangers that would follow from it.

He gave them some compensation for their forbearance, in a declaration which he characterized as indisputable truth, to wit: that by law, slavery no longer exists in the territory acquired from Mexico; and that, in all probability, it never will be introduced. He had heard this spoken of as an equivalent to the Wilmot proviso.

The second resolution would be more agreeable to him without those two declarations, but as this was a compromise, he thought it necessary to offer some equivalent. How was the fact? He went on to state his reasons for the opinion that slavery did not exist in the territories. He cited several documentary authorities. The Mexican diplomatists, in the negotiations leading to peace, expressed their abhorrence of the probable re-establishment of slavery in Mexico. Slavery was not there unless it was carried there by the constitution of the United States. This last was a proposition absurd in his opinion. He argued this point at length. The new act which

in Mexico must remain until altered by the new sovereign power which these territories came under after the cession.

Slavery within the State, and slavery without the State, rested on different grounds. Congress would not touch the question of slavery in the States, except in the three particulars named in the Constitution; and here he would say that if the Constitution was ever invaded in the States, he, for one, would be for war, and the use of all the means of defence and attack that God and nature put into our hands, and the South would have the sympathies of all who respect justice and good faith.

If we went to war for the establishment of slavery, the opinion of the world would be against us; for slavery existed here in virtue of British oppression and cupidity, and against the early and earnest remonstrances of the original colonies.

Mr. Clay took up Mr. Cass's views on the subject of the power of Congress over the Territories and over the people, and replied to them. He passed to the consideration of the resolutions relative to Texas and her boundary. He remarked that the people of New Mexico never approved of any connection with Texas, or of being merged into it.

Mr. Rusk.—I assure the Senator that this feeling prevails only among the office-seekers and army-followers in New Mexico.

Mr. Clay.—I am afraid that these classes form a majority of the people, not only in New Mexico, but elsewhere.

Mr. Clay pursued this topic till half-past two, when Mr. Foote suggested that if it would be agreeable to the Senator, he would, if the Senator would yield the floor, move that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Clay said he felt his inability to go through with his remarks to-day, and would yield the floor after concluding this part of the argument.

The Senate accordingly spent some time in Executive session, and then adjourned.

FEB. 6.

The ladies were admitted on the floor, on motion.

Mr. Clay resumed his argument on his resolutions. Those who had come here expecting a brilliant speech would be disappointed. He had not the ability to make one; and if he had, it was due to the importance of the subject to speak only to the resolutions, and endeavor to render them plain to the Senate.

Mr. Clay concluded that portion of his argument relative to the boundary of Texas.

He then took up the resolution in regard to the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, and contended that Congress was, by the constitution, exclusively vested with all cases of legislation over the District. Was there any power to abolish slavery here? Suppose it to be abolished in Maryland and Virginia, and in every State of the Union—was it to remain here forever? Was there no power to abolish it? The power was not in Maryland. It was here or nowhere. But the resolution declared that it was inexpedient now to use the power. It was not contemplated that slavery was to be abolished, when Maryland ceded the territory. Maryland ceded it for the purpose of a suitable seat of the federal government.

Now, as in 1838, he was of the opinion that, in contemplation of the objects of the cession, Congress could not interfere with slavery in the District. The resolution neither affirmed nor disavowed the right of Congress to abolish slavery, but it declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery, without the consent of Maryland and of the people of the District, and with compensation. He dwelt upon these three conditions.

The next proposition was that the slave trade in the District should be partially abolished. There could be no doubt of the power to do this. Every slave State had the power, and most of them had prohibited the introduction of slaves as merchandise. It was a feature in the constitution of his own State, and of several of the States. Congress as the local legislature has the same power in this District.

Every time he went to sleep he expected dreadful tidings in the morning. He expected to hear some new and extravagant position taken by some of the Southern States on this subject, in their present excited condition.

One State had declared a purpose, in case of the abolition of the slave trade in this district, to take measures of resistance. On both sides the prohibition of the introduction of slaves for sale was desirable. To see manacled human beings brought into the federal capital for sale was abhorrent to the feelings of every one.

Mr. Clay next considered the proposition that effectual means should be taken to secure the delivery of fugitives from labor. There was no doubt that the constitution imposed an obligation on the States to deliver up the fugitives from slavery as well as from justice. Laws of impediment by the States were not constitutional.

If there were fanatics at the north willing to dissolve this Union, the States ought not to be held responsible for it. On both sides there had been errors on this subject. Massachusetts sent a respectable citizen (Mr. Hoar) to take care of her free negroes, who went there in vessels to South Carolina ports. It was hardly worthy of the State to do it, but Mr. Hoar, though he interfered with no rights of South Carolina, and had no object but to test the validity of certain Southern laws, was expelled from their jurisdiction by the authorities of that day and

the State. In consequence of that, Massachusetts had, as he was informed by one of her eminent citizens, passed retaliatory laws obstructing the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., had, he said, never heard of the apology just stated for the law of Massachusetts. The laws existing had been pronounced unconstitutional, and were therefore altered. The complaint of Massachusetts was that free men of color employed on board of the coasting vessels of that State were detained in the port of Charleston and in jail until the vessel sailed again. At the suggestion of citizens of South Carolina, Massachusetts sent an agent to South Carolina with no aggressive purpose but to ascertain whether the arrest and detention of her citizens was legal.

Mr. Clay resumed. If the plan of peace and harmony which he presented was not a just and fair one, let us have other plans. He would accept any one that would meet the object in view.

He considered the plan of the Missouri compromise, and stated that in his opinion it was not suited to the occasion. Our prosperity had rendered us oblivious to the benefits of Union. He dwelt on the prosperity of the whole country—its power and glory—its success in war—the chivalry and conduct, and martial renown of Scott, &c.

Northern Statesmen held the control during the administrations of Washington and the elder Adams. Northern influence prevailed, out of which the alien and sedition laws, and quasi war with France arose. Subsequently the Southern counsels prevailed, and we shared the results in the great leading measures of Southern policy—embargo, non-intercourse, acquisition of Louisiana, of Florida, of Texas and Mexico—foreign wars—removal of Indians—U. S. Bank abolished, and again established and overthrown—fifteen States added to the Union—the protective policy adopted and abandoned—nullification and force bill, &c.

Neither section could criminate the other on account of any error, nor could either take the exclusive merit of any measure. The acquisition of territory has been chiefly Southern. He would not give that of Louisiana for all the rest put together. Texas was annexed for the benefit of the South, and the Mexican war grew out of it, and he submitted that the North was entitled to an equivalent in the Mexican acquisition. He concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union and the constitution. Mr. Clay spoke three hours.

Mr. Rusk took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

PUBLIC LANDS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In a debate in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Seaward, of New York, expressed his approval of the measure introduced by Mr. Clay some years since, to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States, and went on to say—

In the State of New York that measure had produced incalculable benefits.

That State had received four and a half millions of dollars as her share. That sum was the foundation of her great system of public schools. With the interest of that sum New York had been enabled to establish common schools all over the State, and to endow institutions to educate persons for higher branches. Throughout the whole State at this time there were school-houses everywhere; every mile and a-half you found one. In New York the school-master was at home. Not only was all this done, but the blind were taught to read, and the deaf and the mute taught how to convey their ideas.

And at this time there were in New York no children who had not the means of being taught to read and write. All this had been done with the interest on the share of New York in the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

Nor were the colored people forgotten; they, too, had received benefits from this fund. There were now over 5,000 colored children being educated in that State.

Noble Act of a Girl.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a few evenings since, just after dark, a young female residing on the railroad near Sykesville, observed that the rain had caused a part of the embankment to give way, and entirely cover up the railroad track. Knowing that the train of cars would pass along in a short time, she hastily and alone procured a light, and set to work to remove the obstruction. In a few minutes, however, she heard the train approaching at a fearful rate, and abandoning her humane efforts to clear the track, she took her station in the middle of the road, and by waving the light to and fro, succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer, who immediately stopped the engine. In a few moments more, had it not been for the great presence of mind, courage and thoughtfulness of this young girl, the whole train might have been dashed to pieces. Her most noble conduct is deserving of the highest reward.

The California Constitution.—The liberal journals of England speak in terms of great praise of the Constitution recently adopted by the Californians. They say that it is one of the most judicious instruments of Government ever devised; and that its provisions are marked with the highest wisdom.

Negro Settlement.—The Bedford (Pa.) Democrat learns that a large body of negroes, manumitted slaves, have purchased a large tract of land near the borough of Bedford, which they design laying out in lots for the purpose of building on.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 11, 1850.

Mr. Bell, the State Treasurer, met all the demands for State interest due, on the 1st inst., in specie funds. This is the first time the February interest has been paid without a loan.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

On Tuesday last, the great Statesman of the West commenced his speech upon the Compromise resolutions offered by him, and concluded the same on Wednesday, having occupied three hours of the latter day. We have given a short sketch of his argument on the preceding page. The Chamber was crowded to excess on both days. The correspondent of the "Sun" says, that "the speech came fully up to his best efforts of former times. It was truly eloquent, and Mr. Clay was several times warmly applauded. The close of the speech was sublime. He lived in the Union and would die in the Union. Here, he exclaimed, stamping his foot, he would defy all the powers of the earth to drive him from the Union. But if separation must come, he trusted God would take him hence that he might not witness the melancholy spectacle." In the course of his speech he paid a high compliment to Gen. Taylor, for his brilliant military achievements, and also paid a glowing tribute to the merits of Gen. Scott, who in point of science, skill, strategy, bravery, all that makes the soldier, was excelled by no military hero in the history of the world. The Sun correspondent, who is not wont to eulogize a whig, remarks:—"Mr. Clay has lived, and will die, one of the greatest historical illustrations of our great country. The Presidency could add nothing to his renown or to the lustre of his name. He is from the rest of his kind to the hall of heroes, an American—a whole American, and nothing but an American. Such a man as Mr. Clay could not be grown on any other quarter of the globe. Whether agreeing with him or not on any one subject—no one can listen to him without being convinced that he is sincere, and that in his breast there is no room for sentiments unworthy the patriot and Statesman."

Painful Accident.

On Monday evening last, at Washington city, Mrs. Knowles, the mother of the Hon. Mr. Venable, member of Congress from North Carolina, was so shockingly burned in consequence of her clothes taking fire, that she died in a very short time.

On Monday afternoon last, Mr. Thomas McNulty, a highly respectable citizen of York, in attempting to jump from one of the cars, which was passing through that town, fell with his right leg across one of the rails, and the wheels of several of the cars passing immediately over it, crushed it in a most horrible manner. He died next morning.

The trial of David C. Knepley, for the murder of his father, at Harrisburg, was concluded on Tuesday last, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," upon the ground of the insanity of the prisoner.

Reports from Washington say that the negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British Minister have resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of all matters comprehended within the Nicaragua question.

Five buildings on Main street, Buffalo, occupied as stores and offices, were consumed on Tuesday morning last—loss estimated at \$55,000.

Coinmodore Turner, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on Monday night.

The Value of the Union.

One of the most difficult arithmetical or political questions ever presented, says the Record, has been presented recently, and that is the value of the Union. Some of the politicians of the South—and some of the North—have undertaken its solution. According to these gentlemen its value is not a pepper-corn. Experiment alone can determine the correctness of these calculations. The opinions of Washington, and such men, are regarded by those modern statesmen, as obsolete and wholly unworthy of consideration. Truly this is a great age, and a great country. In the meantime, however, we find there are a few men, so old fashioned as to repudiate these new-fangled doctrines, and to cling to the notions of such men as Washington and the fathers of the Republic. Among these we are pleased to find, are not a few in the South. Of these latter, we quote with pleasure the opinions of such papers as the Baltimore American and Baltimore Clipper—bold, independent and patriotic papers. The latter, in alluding to the problem as to the value of the Union, says—

It is said that Mr. Clingman's speech may be considered as embodying the sentiments of the South. So far as it contends for what is right it is no doubt a correct exponent of Southern views; but in all calculations of the value of the Union and threats of dissolution, we protest against its being received as expressive of the sentiments or feelings of Maryland. We have no disunion here—on the contrary, the people of this State abhor the idea of dissolving the Union. They are southern in feeling, and in interest; but they would not dissolve the Union for all the slaves in the universe—nor will the passage of the Wilmot proviso, or the admission of California as a State of the Union, or any other supposable cause, induce them to sanction a dissolution of the Union. They are satisfied that the people of the territories shall accept or reject slavery as may best please themselves.

Coming from a State State and a Southern Statesman, such sentiments are particularly honorable to the sentiment and heart of the people.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Conflagration.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from California to the 31st December.

A tremendous conflagration took place in the city of San Francisco on the 24th of December, which laid waste nearly one half the city. The loss is estimated at from one million and a half to two millions of dollars! Besides the buildings destroyed, was also a vast amount of goods, and every variety of merchandise. When the flames first broke out, they might have been subdued, but for the want of an organized fire department and the scarcity of engines. The fire soon began to spread, and defied all efforts to extinguish it, until a very large part of the city was a heap of smoldering ruins.

The California Assembly met on the 21st, and Gov. Burnett was inaugurated. Col. Fremont and Col. Gwynne, formerly of Mississippi, were elected U. S. Senators on the 21st.

The mining operations are almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the heavy snows and rains, and great numbers of the miners were daily coming into San Francisco.

The new Constitution had been adopted by the people—12,000 votes for, and 5,000 against.

Later.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Wednesday from Chagres. She has upwards of two millions of dollars in gold dust, on freight and passengers. Among the passengers are the two members of Congress from California, G. W. Wright and E. Gilbert. Col. Fremont and Mr. Gwynne, U. S. Senators, are on their way. The news of the great fire is fully confirmed. The steamer Oregon had arrived at Panama with three millions of gold. The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans from Chagres, on Monday, with 93 passengers, and \$350,000 worth of gold dust.

Awful Explosion at New York.

On Monday morning last, one of the most calamitous explosions of recent date occurred in the city of New York. A steam boiler in the large printing-press manufactory of Mr. Taylor, in Hague street, exploded, with most disastrous effect. The entire building, which was of brick, and seven stories high, was instantly upheaved from its foundations, and fell with a tremendous crash, almost entirely upon its own site. In a moment almost the whole mass was on fire. There were about, it is supposed, ONE HUNDRED PERSONS in the building, all of whom were buried in the ruins. Every human exertion was made to relieve the sufferers; and many were got out, after suffering dreadfully. The scene was agonizing. Many of them were mechanics and others depending upon their daily labor for support, and on whom whole families were dependent for their living. Friends, relatives, families, mothers, sisters and brothers were gathered around the ruins, each looking with tearful eyes and loud lamentations, for those nearly and dearly connected with them. Many of them, no doubt, were roasted to death by a slow fire, and their groans were truly agonizing. The poor victims were heard sometimes crying to the firemen, to throw on water to counteract the growing heat—now to desist, to save them from being deluged and drowned by water. Between 60 and 70 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins up to Friday afternoon. They were horribly mutilated, and most of them could scarcely be recognized. It was thought there were 10 or 12 more still in the ruins. Twenty-two other persons were taken from the ruins so badly hurt as to leave but little hope of their recovery. Besides these, some 30 others are more or less injured. It is thought that some were entirely consumed, as they are missing, and no vestige remains of them. The details given in the New York papers are heart-rending, and the scenes at the Station-house where the dead bodies were taken to be recognized, the shrieks of the frantic wives and mothers, were enough to overpower the stoutest heart. We draw a curtain over the scene.

Small Notes.

The Virginia House of Delegates, composed of a majority of locofocos, has rejected the report of the committee on Banks, against the issue of small notes by the banks of that State, and it is thought the House will now pass a bill authorizing the Banks to issue them.

Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland—in short every State which borders on Pennsylvania, with the single exception of Virginia—now authorize the issue of small notes. It requires only the passage of a similar law in Virginia to complete the circle. A very large proportion of these notes find their way into Pennsylvania. Indeed we think we are safe in assuming that at least one fourth of our circulation is supplied by the small bills of other States. This is particularly the case in the northern and western counties. Of course the banks and people of other States are benefited to the extent of the profits derived from the circulation of so large a portion of their paper here. Our laws, it is true, prohibit the circulation of this currency among us, but they are daily violated by nine-tenths of the people, including the very officers whose duty it is to see them enforced. Experience having demonstrated that it is utterly impossible, by legislative enactment, to prevent the circulation of small notes amongst us, it would be the part of wisdom in our rulers to allow our own institutions the privilege of supplying the currency, which is now derived altogether from foreign corporations. The issue might be based upon a deposit of State stocks, as recommended by the Governor in his annual message, or upon any other basis of security that the Legislature might see proper to adopt. It might also be made a source of revenue to the State, for we presume that all our banks would be willing to pay for the privilege of issuing notes over the State.

Coming from a State State and a Southern Statesman, such sentiments are particularly honorable to the sentiment and heart of the people.

Penn. Legislature.

Election of Judges.

The amendment to the Constitution, as to the election of Judges, has been under discussion during last week, in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Porter, Smyser, McCalmont, Buiden and Conyngham, have already spoken.

Appointment Bill.

The majority of the House Committee, it is said, have agreed upon a bill distributing the State. It is, of course, purely a locofoco arrangement—giving them a decided advantage. Our Senatorial district is left as before—Franklin and Adams.

State of the Union.

In the House, on Monday last, Mr. Beaumont introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, "whose duty it shall be to inquire into the existing Federal relations of this State as a member of the Union, and make report of the result of their inquiries to the House." Mr. B. remarked that it was well known that a portentous cloud was hanging over the Union, and that it was in danger; that it was time for Pennsylvania to speak, and he hoped the committee would make such a report as would pour oil upon the troubled waters. After some discussion, the resolution was passed with a few negative voices, and Messrs. Beaumont, Scouller, Allison, Bowen and Scofield were appointed the Committee.

Communication from the State Treasurer.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Speaker laid before them a communication from Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer, in reply to the call upon him for information as to his refusal to pay the orders of the Canal Commissioners. He says that the Messrs. Norris, Brothers, never personally presented at the Treasury for payment, nor did any person for them, an order from the Canal Commissioners for the amount they claim, and if they had, he would not have paid it, as they had charged the State \$700 more for each locomotive than they had charged others. He says he has never purposely refused to pay money on their orders; but that the rule of the office is to take up, in its order, every item of business. The Canal Commissioners have never given him a moment's notice of their intention to draw; and as there are other claims to attend to besides theirs, the Canal Board should rather co-operate with him, than exercise their authority to draw money without reference to the general interests, or the credit of the State. His communication is a complete retaliation of the charge made against him. There is a committee of the House, however, who will, no doubt, investigate the matter thoroughly.

CONGRESS.

The Wilmot Proviso.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Root's resolution to establish a territorial government in that part of the territory ceded to the U. States by Mexico, eastward of California, and prohibiting Slavery therein, came up for consideration. A motion was made to lay it on the table, which prevailed, 105 to 79.

Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Giddings, on the same day, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights to life and liberty; and that Governments are constituted among men to secure these rights.

Resolved, That in constituting Governments in any Territory of the U. States, it is the duty of Congress to secure the people thereof, of whatever complexion, in the enjoyment of the rights aforesaid.

A motion was made to lay them on the table, which prevailed, 104 to 59.

Original of Washington's Farewell Address.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to purchase the original manuscript copy of the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, which is to be exposed to public sale in Philadelphia to-morrow, by the Executors of Mr. Claypool, the editor into whose hands it fell at the time of its publication.

Plank Road Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens of Gettysburg, held at the Court-house on Monday, Feb. 4th, 1850, to consult upon the propriety of constructing a Plank Road between York and Gettysburg—Gen. DAVID MIDDLECOFF was called to the Chair; THOMAS WARREN and A. B. KURTZ, Esqs., were appointed Vice Presidents, and ALEXANDER R. STANFORD, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, together with some of the advantages to be derived from Plank Roads, were stated by D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., whereupon, on motion, it was *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed, to collect and report information relative to the mode of construction, cost, &c., of plank roads; also to correspond with the citizens of York, upon the subject of the proposed road; and to prepare and circulate petitions to the Legislature asking for a charter.

Dr. F. E. Vandersloot, George Shryock, Samuel Miller, D. A. Buehler, John L. Tate, Moses McClean, James Piercy, David Ziegler, and Jas. F. Farnsworth, compose said Committee, with power to add to their number.

The following named gentlemen were subsequently added to the above Committee.—A. R. Stevenson, Esq., Robert Smith, Geo. Swope, Peter Weikert, D. McConagh, Esq., A. B. Kurtz, Thomas Warren, J. B. M. Therson, and S. Palmerock.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the above named Committee, and that the proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

Inundation of the Ohio Valley.

At the late accounts the Ohio was quite high from Cincinnati to the mouth, with ten to twelve feet water on the Falls, between the mouth of the Cumberland and Cero the northern end of the Fall, were numerous, and a heavy snow storm, covering the country for miles, an extent was completely under water.

The total amount of damage by fire in St. Louis, during the year 1849, was \$3,333,100, upon which there was insurance to the amount of \$2,000,000.